

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE ANGRY RAIN.

"Well," said the King of the Clouds, "my children, the army of raindrops, are very angry. They're as mad as they can be. Just listen to them!"



"Nurse Fog listened to them as she rocked the mist grandchildren to sleep. 'Sleep, my darling little mist ones,' she said, 'and after you've had a good rest your old nurse will let you play. You can play all day tomorrow.'"

So she sang the mist grandchildren to sleep, and they liked her singing, though it was hoarse and sounded as though she had a bad cold and a sore throat.

"Ah," she said, "my little charges are now asleep, so I can talk to you, King of the Clouds. What is it you asked me to do?"

"I asked you to listen to the army of raindrops," said the King of the Clouds. "They're so very angry. They're just tumbling all over each other in anger."

"What is the trouble?" asked Nurse Fog.

"Didn't you hear?" asked the King of the Clouds.

"No," said Nurse Fog. "I was busy singing the children to sleep, or, I should say, the grandchildren."

"The children," began the King of the Clouds, "or, in other words the army of raindrops, or in other words the rain, began to pour down. Some of it went sideways, all of it went partly sideways."

"But a great deal of it went into windows and scampered about on the floors and played with the curtains and had a great deal of fun."

"There was a little girl in bed whose name was Melly. Her window was right by the side of her bed, and the rain began to jump in and play on her head."

"A number of the drops landed on her forehead and they laughed and ran races right over it."

"Well, she woke up and this is the point where the trouble began."

"She felt her head and it was quite damp, and her forehead was wet. Then she noticed that the floor was soaking wet and that the curtains were hanging limply by the windows."

"'Gracious,' she said, 'isn't this the limit? This is too much. Why, it has rained right into my room and right on me and my curtains, and everything!'"

"Well, that made my children mad. They began to pour harder than ever and to pounce and get in as many windows as they could."

"Of course there were many people who woke up and closed their windows and shut them out. Melly shut them out, too, and opened her window just a little bit of a way at the top so they hadn't room to get in and do any harm."

"She was quite cross, they said, for they watched her, and she scolded hard as she mopped her floor with an old sponge."

"They liked the good sleepers that night, for they could have all the fun they wanted and be just as naughty as could be without being shut out of the rooms."

"But Melly made them mad. It was because of the way she talked. They could hear her from the tiny opening at the top of the window."

"The idea," she said, "the very idea. What do they mean, what does that old rain man coming in my room and in my window?"

"That was what made my children mad. They said to me:

"'Of all the conceited creatures, she is the most so. We didn't pick out her room alone or her floor or her curtains. But she, the conceited little thing, spoke about what we had done to her and her room.'"

"Yes, it made my children angry, my dear angry rain children," said the King of the Clouds.

"I think it was very conceited myself," said old Nurse Fog. "for they weren't paying her any special attention, as she seemed to think."

"Not a bit of it," said the King of the Clouds. "but we often find that sort of conceit, we rain creatures. We often find that each person thinks we're raining just for them or just because they don't like it! There is a lot of conceit in the world, and I don't wonder it made my children angry."

ended the King of the Clouds.

Fool Killer Defined.
Small Bobby—What is a fool killer, father?

Father (ex-soldier)—The guy he blows into, son.

Not Popular.
The man who praises himself is never popular."

"No; especially with people who think he might be praising them."

The Real Optimist

By REV. J. H. RALSTON, D.D.
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TEXT.—They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain; for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea.—Isa. 11:9.

In any consideration of optimism it is impossible to divorce the thought from a condition in the future that has been variously designated as the "Golden Age," Utopia and the millennium. The popular expression, "There is a good time coming," is really a genuine, if not an elegant, form of expressing the same conception. The person who has no such period in prospect is ordinarily called a pessimist. The future to such a person is a period of chaos and ruin.



Optimist and Pessimist Contrasted.
Everyone loves an optimist, and everyone is suspicious of a pessimist. If the future is only dark, a shadow is cast on life's pathway; if the future is bright, the gleams of light fall constantly on the pathway.

These thoughts are to be considered with reference to the future of the present world materially, and of human society. Is this world to be far better than the present world, and in the Scripture language, a world wherein dwelleth righteousness? And is man to be mature in the likeness of Christ, all classes of men dwelling together in true social unity?

Universal approval will be given to the position of the optimist with reference both to the world and to the race. This world will be ideal in its fitness for human habitation. Man will be perfect, age cannot enfeeble him, disease or death cannot call a halt on him while engaged in his life work.

Evolution or Revolution.
Now, a very important question arises as to the person who looks forward to that ideal period of the world and of man. What is the method whereby this is to be attained? Is it to be by evolution or revolution?

We commonly hear that a man who does not see that the conditions of mankind on this earth are constantly growing better is a pessimist, and is one who should be derided on every possible occasion. Those who make this statement also say that those who believe in a future Edenic condition of man to be brought about by revolution and catastrophe, are pessimists, and all such take the joy out of life. Thus those who are real optimists are oftentimes denominated pessimists.

Those who believe that this condition is to be brought about by gradual evolution are sometimes said to be the only true optimists. On the other hand, thousands and thousands of earnest Christians are saying: "We do not see it that way. We see that there is a great advance in material things, but is it not plain that there is a breaking down of the higher things, of the great principles of purity, honesty and personal integrity?"

World of Today.
Never in the memory of man living was there a time when God's holy day was more openly desecrated. Never was there such contention between classes of men. Never was there such violation of the sacredness of the family, upon which national integrity and perpetuity are founded. Never was there such irreverence as to holy things and disregard to the ordinary laws of society. Never was there a time when the great and essential truths of our Christian religion were so perverted and flatly denied, even by ministers in prominent pulpits and the chairs of theological seminaries.

Many Christians cannot see that the world is gradually growing better. They see that the trend is downward, and the speed is increasing, and to many there is nothing but a crash ahead, a ruin that will be greater than the ruin of Belgium and Russia of recent years.

But is that the end of human affairs? Not at all. Things may be at their worst, and men's hearts may be filling them for fear as never before. Just then will there be the appearing of the Son of Man, who will strike the enemies of human well-being with a force that will destroy them, and there will man be free. Then will there be a new heaven and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness. The man that holds this view is the real optimist.

Loaded.
"Last night a dozen cars went by while I waited and I couldn't get on board one of them."

"That so, old man? What was the trouble?"

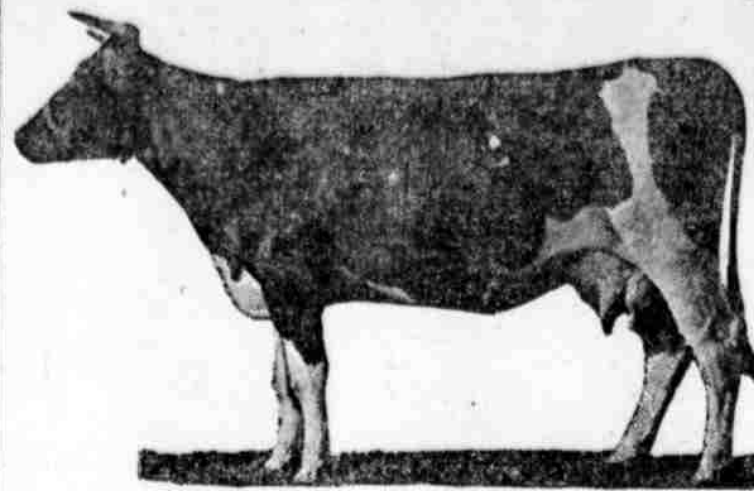
"Too full."

"The deuce you were! Where'd you get it?"—Boston Transcript.

Not Popular.
The man who praises himself is never popular."

"No; especially with people who think he might be praising them."

FIX AND INSURE UNIFORM TRANSMISSION OF HIGH PRODUCTION IN DAIRY ANIMALS



Dam of Bull Used in University of Idaho Breeding Experiment.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When two young bull aristocrats started out on a journey to their new home in Idaho recently, an experiment which will interest cattle breeders was started under way. These two bulls, both of which have enviable family trees, were sent to the University of Idaho—not to learn—but to teach, and the subject they will demonstrate is "The Best Method of Fixing and Insuring Uniform Transmission of High Production in Dairy Cattle."

Better Animals in Larger Numbers.

The shipping of these two bulls, one a Holstein and one a Jersey, was the first step in carrying out a co-operative experiment, undertaken by the dairy division of the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, and the department of dairying, University of Idaho. The object is not to improve the high producing dairy animals already in existence, but to determine a method of breeding that will produce the better animals in large numbers. When this method is determined and put to practical use, as it undoubtedly will be, it will result in a great advance to the dairy industry. It is the average production—the production of the rank and file—that counts, and this experiment is aimed at raising that average, rather than producing a few record breaking cows.

The experiment to be carried out at the University of Idaho is a part of a general plan for extensive breeding experiments, outlined by H. H. Graves of the federal department's dairy division. Other experiments similar to the Idaho project will be carried out directly with the herds of the dairy division and co-operatively with herds of state experiment stations and individual breeders. These experiments will fill a long felt need for a series of carefully planned tests, involving a large enough number of animals, and extending over a sufficient length of time to warrant accurate and definite conclusions as to the best method of breeding. While the need for this work has long been recognized, the cost of the work and organization required to handle it successfully has prevented private individuals from trying it.

A Unique Experiment.

In the Idaho experiment the following methods of breeding will be compared: In-breeding vs. out-breeding and line-breeding vs. out-breeding. As Holsteins and Jerseys predominate in the university herds, the Holstein will be used in the line-breeding work. No cross-breeding experiments will be attempted with these herds, but as this type of work is included in the general plan, it will be carried on with the herds of some other station or breeder.

According to the rather unique agreement with the University of Idaho, the dairy division will furnish the bulls used in the experiment, and the university will furnish the cows. The experiments will be carried out with the animals in the university herds, and not less than 12 females are to be used as the foundation herd in each experiment. The females and their progeny are to remain the property of the university, while the bulls will remain under the ownership of the bureau of animal industry. The university has agreed to stand the expense of feeding and caring for the bulls, and will retain all females produced in the herd until they have completed one lactation period so that accurate records will be had on the milk production, butterfat test, and date of calving for all daughters of each sire.

Why Results Will Be Valuable.
The results of the experiments should furnish excellent data for determining the relative value of in-breeding, line-breeding and cross-breeding since the same foundation animals will be the basis of both the in-bred and out-bred herds. This will make the in-bred animals comparable, generation by generation, with the out-bred animals. In like manner, the same foundation animals will be the basis of the line-bred and cross-bred herds making the line-bred animals comparable with the cross-bred animals.

The Jersey bull sent the University of Idaho is out of a daughter of Hillside Torono, a proved bull recently purchased to head the experimental herd owned by the government at New Iberia, La. Hillside Torono has three daughters with annual records of over 500 pounds of fat on two milkings daily and a number of good records in the making. Hillside Torono is sired by Pogs 50th of Hood Farm and out of Lulu 57th of Hood Farm, the daughter of Hood Farm Torono.

The dam of the bull was not tested this year but has been milking 35 to 37 pounds of 5.5 per cent milk a day—two milkings—with first calf. She will be tested next year. The sire of the bull is Hillside Emperor, a grand-son of Hood Farm Torono and Pogs 50th of Hood Farm, so that he traces to those two sires on both his sire and his dam side.

In order to bring out the facts in regard to the breeding of these two bulls sent to Idaho it is obvious that the names of their various ancestors, together with their records, will have to be mentioned from time to time. In doing so it is not to be assumed that the dairy division indorses these animals as being necessarily the best animals of their respective breeds, and it is not expected that these remarks will be used for such a purpose.

Closely Inbred Holstein Bull.
The breeding of the Holstein bull is unique in that he is so closely inbred. His sire and his dam carry 87.5 per cent the same blood. The sire is a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, the sire of Banostine Belle De Kol, 1,058 pounds fat; Highlawn Hartog De Kol, 998 pounds fat; Daisy Grace De Kol, 962 pounds fat; Spotted Ann's Daughter, 871 pounds fat. The dam is also a daughter of this same sire. The sire of the bull is out of a daughter of Pontiac Aggie Korndyke, four daughters over 900 pounds fat, as is also the dam of the bull, while the great grandams on both the sire and the dam's side are by Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy. The bull going to Idaho traces to this latter sire four times, twice on the sire's side and twice on the dam's side, and traces twice to Pontiac Aggie Korndyke, once on the sire's side and once on the dam's side.

On account of the length of time required to complete such an experiment, results will not be known for a long time, but when the work is finally completed the conclusions arrived at should be of real value.

PRODUCTION OF LIVE STOCK

Among Essentials Are Tight Fields, Permanent Pastures and Leguminous Crops.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Where live stock is a factor on the farm, make every field hog-tight and sheep-tight; have thoroughly good permanent pastures; grow leguminous crops; build a silo, and keep only pure-bred males. These five things are absolutely essential in the economical production of live stock. Of course this program calls for some labor and expense, but the permanent condition of prosperity in the sections devoted to live-stock production is proof of the good profit derived therefrom.

SUPERIOR QUALITY OF MEAT

Hog That Loses in Weight Should Not Be Killed—Fat Gives Juiciness and Flavor.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A hog in a medium condition, gaining rapidly in weight, yields the best quality of meat. Do not kill a hog that is losing flesh. A reasonable amount of fat gives juiciness and flavor to the meat, but large amounts of fat are not essential.

BEST HOGS FOR BUTCHERING

Health Should Have First Consideration in Selection of Animals for Meat Supply.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In selecting hogs for butchering, health should have first consideration. Even though the hog has been properly fed and carries a prime finish, the best quality of meat cannot be obtained if the animal is unhealthy.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Cattle will not leave corn when fed in proper quantity for any other grain.

Fat ewes are too frequently not regular breeders, and carry their flesh because they did not raise lambs the previous year.

The good-sized ewe with a blocky conformation helps to make up a profitable lamb-wool-mutton combination.

THREE BUTTONS

By VERA T. ROGERS.

(Copyright, 1919, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Jamming bare toes into the sand while in deep thought had become a habit with Ross Balcom. His vacation was more than half over, and getting acquainted with Audrey Collingwood was a possibility more remote than ever.

Suddenly his hand jerked to his head to draw the miscreant curls into order, but his efforts availed him little. The big chap was hard hit, but what was the use, when he couldn't meet this flying apparition? Senator Collingwood's daughter was staying at the fashionable "Beachcroft," while Ross had a four-weeks' lien on the top floor, front, of the nicest boarding house in the village. There were ways, of course, and Ross had tried them. He attended the hotel dances assiduously, hoping to run across a mutual acquaintance. At last, one evening, his roving eyes fell upon a familiar figure in the brilliant foyer—the mother of an old college mate, Bob Denton.

Ross literally pounced upon the good lady. When he learned she knew the Collingwoods he had difficulty in restraining himself from seizing the plaid little woman in his arms and racing with her to the ballroom, where he had just seen Audrey whirling in the arms of a stranger. Later he wished he had done it. After a dignified tour of the entire house they learned that Audrey had gone to her room. Next day, when Ross was due to call upon his life saver, Mrs. Denton, she was ill. On the next visit the Dentons had quit the hotel.

Then the Slades arrived from the West. Arabella Slade was an old friend of Ross' married sister. She invited him to dine and he accepted at once. His heart pounded when he saw Arabella and her mother bow in a friendly way to Senator Collingwood and his daughter.

He had been bidden to dine with the Slades again and was pondering the matter, his toes ever busy in the sand. A black object decorated with one white button rewarded his industry. Carelessly he bent and tugged a serpentine strip of black chamol from the clutching sand. It was a money belt with a broken buckle, and held a large sum of money.

"Some poor overseas chap," he muttered as he laid the money across bare knees to count it. His hands trembled. Was the owner alive or at the bottom?

A clue! A postal savings certificate. Ross bent close to decipher the washed-out signature: "William S. Collingwood" was written upon the certificate, which had been purchased at the local post office a few months previous.

Excited, infatuated, Ross for the moment failed to reason that postal savings and riches did not go together. He instantly believed the money belonged to Senator Collingwood. It was no more than natural that he should wave a peremptory hand as Audrey galloped back up the beach. She drew up with much sawing on the bit, her finely-marked eyebrows arched with surprise.

"She remembers me," was his first exultant thought as he held the money towards her. Her blue eyes rounded.

"Did you find it?" she asked in the sweetest voice in the world.

"Yes," he answered, a little unsteadily. "It belongs to William S. Collingwood. Is he a relative of yours?"

Her horse was curvetting, so he couldn't tell whether she resented his knowledge of her name.

"No—I think not," she replied thoughtfully. "My father's name is Benjamin." Her eyes appreciated his bronzed athletic shoulders.

"Oh!" was his non-committal response.

She flashed him a heavenly smile before her horse whirled away. Ross didn't dine with Arabella that evening.

Audrey and her father walked up Main street. The senator wished very much to learn who "William Collingwood" was.

Strutting in the opposite direction was a young chap in white flannels who could tell the senator all about his namesake. Ross' heart beat quickly. Would she recognize him?

She did more; she stopped and introduced "Mr. Ross Balcom" to her father. Hadn't she been to Arabella Slade and learned all about him?

It was a happy man who led the way to a tent by the water, where "Cap'n Bill," the lobster fisherman, lived a lonely life.

"'Twas every cent I had in the world," the stooped old man repeated to the senator what he had already told Ross and the postmaster in the morning, exhibiting the money belt delightedly. "Funny 'bout them white buttons, too, gettin' the young chap's 'tention. You see, the black ones wore off and I sewed on some from an old shirt—wish he'd take some pay, though," he sighed regretfully.

Ross was taking his "pay," never fear. He had drawn Audrey aside and was making up for lost time.

"My dear," announced the good-hearted senator pompously, "I find 'Captain' Collingwood is a distant relation." His voice lowered—"We mustn't lose track of the old boy."

And they didn't. Six months later the old fisherman journeyed out west to the wedding. A black belt with three white buttons carried all his worldly goods.

DAIRY THE DAIRY

MAKING BUTTER AND CHEESE

Increase in Profits Received by Women in Many Sections Due to Improved Quality.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Farm women in many parts of the country have doubled their receipts for butter. In some instances this increase in price is due to the improved quality of the product and in others to better marketing methods. Both the better quality and the better selling have been made possible by the assistance given the butter makers by the home demonstration agents. These experts in home economics, who are sent out by the department of agriculture and state agricultural colleges, teach improved methods of making butter and cheese, as well as other household lore, to the women who live in rural counties. As soon as enough butter in one locality are making first-class



Butter Making on the Farm.

butter enough to warrant starting a butter club, one is organized.

These circles or clubs market co-operatively, and the quality of the products which are sold through them is guaranteed by the members. One such club is located in Neshoba county, Miss. It has had more demands for its butter this year than it could fill. During the season it has supplied three markets and shipped away about 40 pounds each week. During the first six months of the year the Hope Butter circle of Neshoba county received \$725 for butter shipped out of town.

KEEP COWS CLEAN IN WINTER

Especially Difficult Task When Animals Are Confined to Stable During Cold Weather.

During the winter season when cows are housed much of the time it is especially difficult to keep them clean. The only practical way is to prevent them as far as possible from becoming dirty. The practical way to do this, suggests Percy Werner, Jr., of the University of Missouri college of agriculture, is to use the modern stall.

When the cow is tied in such a stall most of the droppings fall into the gutter, the platform remains reasonably clean so that the animal does not become coated with manure every time she lies down. The manure should be removed at least twice each day and plenty of bedding should be used on the platform.

If visible dirt is present in the region of the udder and flanks at milking time it should be removed by grooming. A covered milking pail, which can be purchased at any dairy supply house, will keep from 60 to 70 per cent of the dirt out, which otherwise falls into the milk from the cow during milking.

DISPOSITION OF DAIRY COWS

Animals Should Be Active, Even Boredering on Nervousness—Other Characteristics.

Dairy cattle should have a more active disposition, even bordering on nervousness. They should have many characteristics in common with beef cattle, such as a wide head, large heart girth and good spring of rib, but should have small bones, large udders and give large quantities of milk for long periods of time.

BULL ASSOCIATION RESULTS

Average Production of Daughters Was 1,145 Pounds More Milk Than Their Dams.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The results of co-operative bull association work are encouraging. Of the 17 daughters of bulls in one association, 16 excelled their dams. The average production of the daughters was 1,145 pounds more milk than their dams, and 28.7 per cent more butterfat.

DAIRY COW AS SOIL BUILDER

Farmer Is Beginning to Recognize Value of Animal on Farm Where Fertility Is Low.

The farmer who lives on a farm on which the soil has become slightly depleted in the past few years is beginning to study fertility and recognizes the value of the dairy cow not only as a soil producer, but a soil builder as well.